The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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The Late Tornadoes.

The late general movement of the earth's bowels appears to have excited the interest of scientific men all over the world.—Theories innumerable have been advanced to explain the natural causes of the destructive phenomena, and to show why the human race is subjected to such agencies. It is a little singular that nearly all the learned men of Europe who have written on the subject have had occasion to quote and adopt the theories and accept the arguments of the chief scientific institution of this country, the National Observatory at Washington, as expounded by its former Superintendent, Captain M. F. Maury, in his able and fascinating work, the "Physical Geography of the Sea," published many years ago by Harper & Brothers, and now a standard work in all countries. Richard A. Proctor has expressed the most popular of these theories in regard to the causes of the West India tornadoes in the following brief and comprehensive extract:

"In the West Indies cyclones occur principally in August and September, when the southeast monsoons are at their height. At the same season the African southwesterly monsoons are blowing. Accordingly there are two sets of winds, both blowing heavily and steadily from the Atlantic, disturbing the atmospheric equilibrium, and thus in all probability generating the great West India hurricanes. The storms thus arising show their force first at a distance of about six or seven hundred miles from the equator, and far to the east of the region in which they attain their greatest fury. They sweep with a northwesterly course to the Gulf of Mexico, pass thence northward, and so to the northeast, sweeping in a wide curve, resembling the letter U placed thus ⊃, around the West Indian seas, and thence traveling across the Atlantic, generally expending their fury before they reach the shores of Western Europe. This course is known as the storm track."

But we have less to do with expounding the theories than in relating some of the effects of these tornadoes. When one remembers that the earthquake which devastated Sicily in 1693 killed at least one hundred thousand persons, and that during the two earthquakes at Antioch, in 526 and 612, over three hundred thousand persons miserably perised, it is difficult to understand that a great many more persons have perished from cyclones and tornadoes. Yet such is the case. In the gale of August, 1782, all the trophies of Lord Rodney's victory, except the *Ardent*, were destroyed, two British ships of the line foundered at sea, numbers of merchantmen under Admiral Grave's convoy were wrecked, and at sea alone three thousand lives were lost.

Quite recently a storm far more destructive than this swept over the Bay of Bengal. In the great gale of October, 1864, all the ships in the harbor at Calcutta were swept from their anchorage, and driven one upon another in inextricable confusion. Fearful as was the loss of life and property in Calcutta harbor the destruction on land was greater. A vast wave swept for miles over the surrounding country, embankments were destroyed, and whole villages, with their inhabitants, swept away. Fifty thousand souls, it is believed, perished in this fearful hurricane.

The suddenness with which a true tornado works destruction was strikingly exemplified in the wreck of the steamship *San Francisco*. She was assailed by an extra-tropical tornado when about three hundred miles from Sandy Hook, on December 24, 1853. In a few moments she was a complete wreck! The wide range of a tornado's destructiveness is shown by this, that Colonel Reid examined one along whose track no less than one hundred and ten ships were wrecked, crippled, or dismasted.

There occur land-storms, also, of a cyclonic character in the valley of the Mississippi. "I have often observed the paths of such storms," says Maury, "through the forests of the Mississippi. There the track of these tornadoes is called a wind-road, because they make an avenue through the wood straight along, and as clear of trees as if the old denizens of the forest had been cleared with an axe. I have seen trees three or four feet in diameter torn up by the roots, and the top, with its limbs, lying next the hole whence the root came."

"The southern points of America and Africa have won for themselves," says Maury, "the name of 'the stormy capes,' but there is not a storm-fiend in the wide ocean can out-top that which rages along the Atlantic coasts of North America. The Chinese seas and the North Pacific may vie in the fury of their gales with this part of the Atlantic, but Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope can not equal them, certainly in frequency, nor do I believe, in fury." We read of a West India storm so violent that "it forced the Gulf Stream back to its sources, and piled up the water to a height of thirty feet in the Gulf of Mexico. The ship *Ledbury Snow* attempted to ride out the storm. When it abated, she found herself high up on dry land, and discovered that she had let go her anchor among the tree-tops on Ellicott's Key."

In the great hurricane of 1780, which commenced at Barbadoes and swept across the whole breadth of the North Atlantic, fifty sail were driven ashore at the Bermudas, two line-of-battle ships went down at sea, and upward of twenty thousand persons lost their lives on the land. So tremendous was the force of this hurricane (Captain Maury tells us) that "the bark was blown from the trees, and the fruits of the earth destroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea were uprooted; forts and castles were washed away, and their great guns carried in the air like chaff; houses were razed; ships wrecked; and the bodies of men and beasts lifted up in the air, and dashed to pieces in the storm."

Mr. Proctor, in quoting this last statement from Maury, adds that it must be accepted with many grains of allowance. He remembers to have read that in this hurricane guns which had long lain under water were washed up like mere drifts upon the beach, and thinks that "this circumstance grew gradually into the incredible story related" by Maury. Mr. Proctor had not perhaps heard of the fate of the United States steamer *Monongahela* when he penned these lines, or he would have hesitated before doubting Maury's story. Perhaps the position, high and dry, to which the *Monongahela* was lifted by the tornado at St. Croix, will convince him of the possibility of great guns and great ships, too, flying through the air like chaff. Commodore Bissell's official report gives a full account of the astonishing effect of the late tornado and earthquake which wrecked the *Monongahela*. He states that a violent trembling of the ship, which was the first intimation the crew had of danger, "lasted some thirty seconds, and immediately afterwards the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the beach. In a moment the current was changed and bore the ship toward the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the kelson, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed toward the beach. Another anchor was ordered to be let go, but in a few seconds she was in too shoal water for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the water checked her speed a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave a momentary hope that the jib and foretop-mast stay-sail might pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by the other anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she paid off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned in the form of a wall of water, twenty-five or thirty feet high, it carried us over the warehouses into the first street of the town. This wave, in receding, took her back toward the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of coral reef, where she keeled over to an angle of fifteen degrees. All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally tranquil state, leaving us high and dry upon the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from the shore declare that the bottom of the bay was visible where there was before, and is now, forty fathoms of water."

The Destruction of Forests.

It is stated by scientific men that, owing to the destruction of the redwood forests of California, crops this year have been almost a failure in the coast range, and from other parts of this country similar disastrous effects from the absence of forests are reported. The Western prairies are rapidly changing from wet to dry, and the climate from one of great evenness to one of suddenly alternating extremes. The few forests that fringe the water-courses have been rapidly thinned out. Evaporation, that in old times was gradual and constant, now goes on rapidly, and, as a consequence, whole districts where water was formerly abundant now suffer for want of it. Springs and streams, once valuable for the water power they afforded, have dried up, and the once fertile fields are becoming barren. Alarm is felt in New Brunswick and the Canadas also at the extensive use of forests there for lumbering. In France the Government has recognized the necessity of the existence of forests in order to prevent inundations, and a law has been passed which appropriates 10,000,000 francs to be expended at the rate of 1,000,000 francs per year in replanting woods and aiding that work. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of new forest are expected to be the result of the appropriation. It would certainly seem to be incumbent upon the American Congress to take some action which would tend to correct this growing evil—or rather cutting down evil. Especially should the planting of trees on the Western plains be promoted.

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay for a newspaper, is able to pay a dollar a week for tobacco, lager and cigars.

The Commencement of Old Age.

What are the signs of natural decay? When does old age commence? The natural history of individual death without disease, is one of the subjects which it remains for modern physicians to study. When does the vital machine begin to wear out in the typically healthy man, and what are the ways by which normal decay, inevitable death, invades the aged man? With our modern means of precise observation and minute pathological research we should be able now to lay the foundation for the answer to this most important question. The subject is suggested to us by a most thoughtful, able, and well written thesis on death considered from the etiological points of view, by Dr. Acosta of Paris, which will repay the perusal of reflective men. Discussing the difficulty of determining the commencement of old age, Dr. Acosta reminds us that, while the Greeks regarded the age of 49 (seven times seven, their climactric number,) as the culminating point of human strength, and at the same time, as the commencement of decadence, M. Flourens holds that decadence does not commence until the 70th year—an age which the Chinese, according to Sir John Bowring, regard as a metaphorical one, calling those who have attained to it "rare birds," and men of 90 years "old loiterers." The two climacteric ages of the Arabs were 63 and 81, being the multiplication of 9 (their magic number) by seven and nine. The age of 63 was considered so critical that it was called the grand climacteric, and the ancients were accustomed to mutually congratulate each other when they had passed it. Quetelet, to a certain extent, admits the danger of this critical period, for he says: "From 60 to 65 years of age vitality loses much of its energy—that is to say, the probability of continuing to live diminishes greatly. M. Reveille Parise, while in common with some other physiologists allowing the existence of two sources of strength in the constitution, which he names force in reserve and force in use, believes that the physiological fact which reveals old age is the progressive diminution of reserved force so superabundant in youth. There certainly exist some organizations which are proof against the ravages of time and the attacks of sickness and death. Some men at the age of 80, 90 and even 100 years have preserved their sensorial and intellectual faculties, and great mental energy, even to the last days of their life. A complete list of them would be too long. We will, therefore, only mention a few names. Plato died at the age of 81, pen in hand. Gorgias continued his literary labors to the age of 107. Socrates wrote his famous Panegyric of Athens in his 91st year.—Theophrastus his Characters at 99. Cato learnt Greek after his 60th year. Cicero composed his charming work, De Senectute, one year before his violent death. Voltaire wrote a great number of tragedies, Tancrede and L' Orphelin de la Chine, among others, worthy of his best time, at the age of 65, and he came to Paris in his 84th year, to give himself an intellectual treat, the representation of his tragedy of Irene. There are also still living members of our profession, as well as the literary, scientific and political world, who would illustrate the list of Nestors, remarkable both for their longevity, and for the intellectual labors to which they continue to devote themselves. Disraeli has said, "Old age has been unknown to many men of genius."—*British Medical Journal.*

Chinese Idolatry.

A letter on board the United States steamer Wachusett, at Pootoo, an island at mouth of the Yangtse river, says the the island is considered holy ground by the Chinees, who visit it annually during the months of January and February, to the number of ten or fifteen thousand. They worship Buddha and the Western Havens, and a large amount of money has been laid out on buildings for the idols and and the numerous priests. The grounds are beautifully cultivated, and all the avenues of approach to the temples are lined with shade trees. The chief idol in the main temple is some thirty feet high, and at least ten in breadth; it is in a sitting posture, with limbs crossed, something after the manner of the Turks. The idols are composed of plaster or something of that nature, and are all heavily gilded. One of the Brahmin priests who died recently had held his right arm up for thirty years, and had let his finger nails grow until they had penetrated the flesh. Usually there are about 300 priests on the island, but at the time of the annual worship they number as high as 5,000. The letter adds:

"Between the main group of temples and the beach there is a beautifull spring of water, clear as a crystal, and cold as ice. They call it the gonii's well, and they believe if you drink of this water you will live a thousand years. Each one of the ship's crew, who visited the place, took an extra glass to make sure of a good thousand. We found in one of the temples the largest bell and drum we had ever seen; the drum is about twelve feet in diameter, and when it is struck it sounds like heavy thunder. The bell is struck by a battering ram slung on one side at the proper height. It takes two strong persons to do it justice, and we did our best to bring tone, when it nearly deafened us all with its heavy, deep 'clang clang.'"

"Horse oil," instead of butter is frequently used in dressing vegetables in Paris.—The first taste of it makes a man feel like trotting away from the table.

An old lady, reading an account of a distinguished old lawyer who was said to be the father of the New York bar, exclaimed: "Poor man! he had a dreadful set of children."

Nine Thousand Barrels of Whisky Burned.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Dec. 28, says: About half-past five o'clock last evening, a fire, from some mysterous cause started on the third floor of Boyle, Miller & Co's liquor warehouses, numbered 53, 55, 57 and 59 East Second street. The persons who were about the building cannot account for the circumstance, but they all seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the fire must have been smouldering in the third story long before it was discovered by them, and they attribute the headway it had gained, when they were first startled by its appearance, to this fact. Its presence was made known to them by a sudden giving way of a portion of the floor over their heads—they were in the second story—and by a number of barrels of whisky, and a shower of burning timbers falling through the opening caused thereby. When this occurred, a young gentleman who was engaged in putting away the books for the night, hastily completed his task, ran quietly to the nearest fire-alarm box, which is on the corner of Second and Sycamore streets, and turned in two alarms in succession. On returning to the distillery he found in the interior a solid mass of devastating flame, which was rapidly extending itself over the entire building. The fire now commenced in good earnest its work of ruin, and as the immense quantity of whisky which was stored in the house readily gave its alcoholic influence to augment the power of the blaze so suddenly engendered, a vast conflagration ensued. The whisky as it burst from the barrels, saturated everything it came in contact with, and ran in streams of purple fire from the burning windows, until it was followed by the grand column sweeping all before it with the impetuosity of a mighty whirlwind of the desert.—Flames never before acquired such terrific force. They raged and crackled with the most ungovernable fury, bearing with them in their rapid upward flight, large and glowing cinders, millions of dazzling sparks and devouring everything that came in their path. The structure, though one of the largest and most substantial in the city could not resist so powerful an attack of the destroying fiend, and soon wall after wall came crashing to the ground, with deafening reports like the discharge of heavy artillery, making the timber fly in every direction, while the barrels of liquor which fell with them blazed more brightly for an instant and then sunk into a steady glow. Before eight o'clock nearly all the walls had fallen, but the fire still continued to consume the immense accumulation of *debris*, and it was not entirely subdued until a very late hour. The loss occasioned by this very disasterous fire amounts to $535,000, which sum was not more than half covered by insurance.

How Some Animals Amuse Themselves.

Fun is confined by no means to man; it is frequently asserted that, although naturalists have discovered and named the laughing jackass, the laughing hyena, the laughing cookatoo, there is but one animal that indulges "in what you might call a laugh," and that is our old friend the dog. The horse-laugh is a humbug; but the horse would laugh if he could, for he is not deficient in the sense of the humorous. We have known in our time, a sly old horse which would slip up to a bystander and put his hoof on the unfortunate wight's foot in a manner which would not soon be forgotten. It was a common trick with him; but no professed practical joker could have done it with his in a more inadvertent manner. The comedy of "The World a Mask," declares that "a horse is a gentleman;" and this may give us a key to the gravity of our Eclipses and Dobbins, since a horse-laugh has long been regarded as anything but gentlemanly. Colonel O'Kelly's parrot would scream for the dog Rover, and then frighten him away by yelling "get out." Small birds chase each other about in play; but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. All animals pretending violence in their play stop short in exercising it. The dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite, and the orang-outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out their play in the semblance of catching their prey; young cats, for instance, leap after every moving or small object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind; they crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering, and the tail vibrating with emotion; they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are full of mischief.—There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen in a garden gathering pebbles, and, with much solemnity and studied air, buried them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "cnrrack" triumphantly, and set out for another. On examining the spot a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for her amusement.—There is fun in animals and birds. Indeed there is.

A young man asked an old gentleman for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, "Go into the orchard and bring in a parcel of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number, and the mother one-half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then if she is willing you can have her." He solved the question, and how many did he bring?

The Dead of 1867.

The funeral records of every year have something like an equilibrium in the number of noted names. Those of the year past contain many well known in Europe and this country. The deaths at home include Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts; Charles Anthon, LL. D., A. D. Bache, LL. D.; Brigadier General Bailey, Judge Bartlett, of New Hampshire; Captain Bankhead, U. S. N.; Charles Brown, "Artemus Ward," ex-Governor Campbell, of Tennessee; Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Maryland, ex-U. S. Senator; General E. F. Cook, U. S. A.; Rev. R. G. Chase, of Philadelphia; Brigadier General Curtis, U. S. A.; C. A. Davis, the original "Jack Downing;" President Day, of Yale College, Hon. J. D. B. De Bow, once Superintendent of the Census; General Dodge, Samuel Downing, the last pensioner of the Revolution; Theodore Dwight, Abby Kelley Foster, Hon. Jacob Fry, of Pennsylvania; Hon. M. P. Gentry, of Kentucky; Governor Gilmore, of New Hampshire; Major General Charles Griffin, U. S. A.; B. F. Hancock, father of General W. S. Hancock; Elias Howe, Jr.; Governor Wash Hunt, of New York; Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee; Hon. Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania; G. W. Kendall; Chief Justice Lumpkin, of Georgia; Hon. J. A. McDougal, of California; Hon. H. S. Magraw, at one time Treasurer of Pennsylvania; General T. F. Meagher, Governor of Montana; Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture; Rear Admiral Pearson, U. S. N.; ex-Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania; Major General Sterling Price; ex-Governor Powell, of Kentucky; Rear Admiral Ringgold, U. S. N.; General and Governor Roane, of Arkansas; Rev. E. Rouissilon, Vicar General of Louisiana; Bishop Rutledge, of Florida; L. M. Sargent, author; Mrs. Catharine Sedgwick; Bishop Soule, of Tennessee; Commodore Swartwout, U. S. N.; Right Rev. John Timon; Captain R. Townsend, U. S. N.; Jules Velere, father-in-law of General Beauregard; Professor Vethake, of Pennsylvania; Colonel Wainwright, U. S. A.; Captain W. Walker, U. S. N.; Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court; N. P. Willis; Hiram Woodruff; Hon. W. Wright, of New Jersey, and Rev. H. Harbaugh.

The most prominent foreign names are those of Alfison, the historian, Cardinal Altiari, Victor Cousin, Com. de Figaniere, Augustin de Yturbide, Michael Farraday, Ingres the painter, Prince Monravieff, Dr. Livingstone (if he is dead), ex-Queen Amelia of Naples, Maximilian of Austria and Mexico, the Mikado of Japan, Gen. Miramon, ex-King Otho of Greece, Peoree the Neapolitan statesman, Alexander Smith, Drs. Velpeau and Vernon, Gen. Vidaurri, the Earl of Rosse, and Achille Fould, Minister of Finance in France.

While the India yield of Cotton has within eight years increased nearly fourfold, the Brazilian about threefold, and the Egyptian about the same, it is not at all probable that we shall ever be able to regain anything like a monopoly. Indeed as our cotton is far superior to all the rest, it is highly desirable that we should ourselves manufacture it very much more largely than we do, and then the surplus would command better prices. But with the labor system of the South in the shifting, uncertain state that is now passing through, it seems the veriest stupidity for Congress to hesitate at relieving from a twenty per cent. *ad valorem* tax, one of the raw products of agriculture which, even without it, would need encouragement and time to regain its normal strength. When a sick man is convalescent, he does not take on his shoulders a load heavier than he could well have borne in his days of health.—*N. Y. Times.*

The elements of nature were in a state of peculiar effervescence last year, as most readers are aware. A volcano broke out lately near Leon, in Nicaragua, from the the level of a plain where such a thing was never looked for. For some time it was a perfect bonfire by night, lighting up the country around it. The under-ground chemistry threw up a conical hill to the height of a hundred feet, from the top of which fire and smoke rose in a vehement manner, accompaned by an overflow of sand and ashes. The plain in which the volcano sprang is sandy, and clouds of the light soil were cast up and carried away by the wind to a distance of fifty miles.—The violence of the eruption has recently ceased, but the young mountain shows signs of uneasiness, which lead people to fear that it may break forth again.—*N. Y. Times.*

The greatest snow storm recorded in Russia occurred on the steppes of Kirghees in Siberia, in 1827, destroying 285,000 horses, 30,400 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, and 10,000 camels. The greatest recorded in England is that of 1814, in which (forty-eight hours) the snow fell so furiously that drifts of sixteen, twenty, and even twenty-four feet, were recorded in various places. In the south of Scotland in 1820 there were thirteen drifty days, which killed nine-tenth of all the sheep. On Eskdale Moor, out of 20,000 only forty-five were left alive, and the shepherds every where built up huge semi-circular walls of the dead creatures to afford shelter to the living till the gale should end. An inch an hour is thought to be the average rate of deposit, though four inches are said to have fallen during the severe storm in New York, January 3, 1859.

What nose is more brilliant than a toper's nose? Why, volca-noes, to be sure. Pat remarks that the chief glow of each comes from the "crater."

Give the devil his due—well enuff in the proverb, but my friend what will become of you and me, if this arrangement is carried out?

Why Bees Work in the Dark.

A life time might be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in a bee-hive, and with half the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the cell has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician, while the changes which the honey undergoes offer at least an equal interest to chemists. Every one knows what honey, fresh from the comb, is like. It is pure syrup, with out a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a chrystaline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid lump of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a photographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangements of the iodine of silver on the exsited collodian plate, and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes sweet honey to assume a crystaline form. This however, is the case. M. Scheibler has enclosed honey in stopped flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness whilst others have been exposed to light. The invariable results have been that the sunned portion rapidly crystalizes, while that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are some times placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the liquidity of sacharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this the syrup would acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up cells, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

The Army Register, for the year, is just out, and will be laid before Congress next week. It bears date August 1, 1867. The regular army at that time consisted of 1 General, 1 Lieutenant General, 5 Major Generals, 19 Brigadier Generals, 83 Colonels, 103 Lieutenant Colonels, 291 Majors, 2,528 other commissioned officers of various grades, and 51,605 enlisted men, making the entire strength of the regular army 54,641. The Major Generals, according to rank, are Halleck, Mead, Sheridan, Thomas and Hancock; the ten Brigadier Generals, according to rank, are McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Hooker, Schofield, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby, and Rousseau. Besides these there are Brigadier Generals as follows: Rawlins, chief of staff; Thomas, Adjutant General; Holt, Judge Advocate; Meigs, Quartermaster General; Eaton, Commissary General; Barnes, Surgeon General; Brice, Paymaster General; Humphreys, Chief Engineer; and Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. Colonel R. B. Marcy is the ranking Inspector General, and Colonel A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer. There are 20 officers in the Adjutant General's Department, 29 in the Subsistence Department; 65 in the Pay Department, and 222 in the Medical Department, besides hospital stewards.

The army is organized with ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and forty-five of infantry.

HUMOROUS.

Proverbs preserved by Joshua Billings, Esq.

Don't swap with yer relashuns unless you kin afford to give them the big end of trade.

Marry yung, and if circumstances require it, often.

If you can't get good cloathes and edication too, git the cloathes.

Say how are you? to everybody.

Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand.

Bee charitable—one cent pieces were made on purpose. Don't take anybody's advise but your own. It costs more to borrow than to buy.

Ef a man flatters yu, yu ken kalkerlate that he is a roge, or yu're a fule.

Keep both ize open, but don't see more'n half you notis.

If you ish for fame, go into a graveyard and scratch yourself against a tune stone.

Yung man, be more anxious about the pedigree yur going to leave, then yu are about the won sumbody's going to leave yu.

Sin is like weeds—self-sone and sure to cum.

About as sure a way to git rich as enny I no of, is to git inter det for a hundred dred thousand.

The true way of enriching ourselves is by cutting off our wants.

"We see," says Swift, in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God thinks of riches by the people he gives them to."

A cripple upon the right road will beat a racer on the wrong.

If a man owes for his hat, he may be said to over head and ears in debt.

It makes a great difference, whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

When rum is in wisdom is out. One small body and brain are not capable of continuing both at once.

Probably the reason why the way of the transgressor is hard is, that it is so much traveled.

At first the dissipated resort to wine to stimulate their wits, and in the end have to resort to their wits to procure their wine.

OOKS AND PAPER.—Call at Blum's for books, paper, and everything you need in the stationery line, and you will not regret it.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.—Those of our country friends who are not yet subscribers to the *Press*, should delay no longer, but have their names recorded on our books now, as the proceedings of Congress are becoming very interesting, and the State Convention is in session. The proceedings of these bodies, and the latest news, foreign and domestic, will always be found in our columns.

We believe each of our present subscribers could easily procure another.

☞ Public attention is now directed to the Constitutional State Convention, which assembled in Raleigh, on Tuesday last.—The object of this Convention is to form a State Constitution, under the new condition of affairs, which will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, and must be approved by Congress before it becomes valid.

We regret to see that there is a faction already committed to condemn the action of the Convention, in advance. This faction declares its preference to remain under military rule rather than to accept the reconstruction acts of Congress, forgetting that the present condition of affairs cannot be permanent, and that, to secure lasting peace, quiet and prosperity to the whole country, all its parts must be united, and work harmoniously together.

Military rule, thus far, has been comparatively very lenient; but already we have indications that a change may take place in the administration of affairs, and that, if the South continues disaffected, we as a conquered people, may have still harsher terms imposed upon us.

The discontented element in the South now builds its hopes upon Northern aid to be freed from Republican rule, based upon political changes as foreshadowed by the late Northern elections, in their view. It should, however, be understood that the Republican majority in Congress is too large to be overcome shortly, and the calculation is that the U. S. Senate will not be materially changed within five years from the 4th of March next. The House of Representatives in the next Congress will date from the 4th of March, 1869; and it is generally conceded that either Chief Justice Chase or Gen. Grant, will be the next President, both said to be in favor of carrying out the reconstruction acts of Congress. As for the Supreme Court, upon which the malcontents also hope for relief, by a decision declaring the Congressional reconstruction acts unconstitutional, we have strong doubts whether a decision of that tribunal will be made, either way, shortly. We therefore see very little, if anything, to hope for a change of the present aspect of affairs for the better, if ever so desirable, in the estimation of a large and very respectable portion of the Southern people.

Already Congress is moving towards an enactment requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to decide a constitutional question, in anticipation of a case in point. Here is what a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times*, under date of January 10, says relative to an expected decision of the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts:

"There is a case now on the docket of the Supreme Court which does involve directly the constitutionality of these laws. It is that of McCardle, of Mississippi, arrested by Gen. Ord, who appeals on a refusal to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. This case is No. 320, and if it takes its regular order, is not likely to be reached for a year or two. Mr. Black has entered a motion to have it brought forward and heard at an early day. The Court has not yet heard this motion, and there is not much probability of its being granted when it is heard. That this position of the Supreme Court on the reconstruction question excites much concern in Congress, is evident from the fact that the House Judiciary Committee to-day, in considering the Senate bill fixing five as the quorum of the Supreme Court, amended it by adding a new provision that in any decision involving any constitutional question, two-thirds of the whole Court must concur to make it of force and effect. It was expected to introduce and pass this bill in the House to-day, but there was no opportunity therefor. It will be pushed through at an early day in anticipation of an event indicated above."

In conclusion, as we have heretofore taken occasion to remark, we are decidedly of the opinion that the best policy for the South is to accept the conditions of Congress—get back into the Union as speedily as possible, trusting to the future for the amelioration of our condition.

We all desire an influx of emigration into North Carolina; but until present difficulties are settled, with sure guarantees for the future, our population will decrease instead of increase, our internal improvements, present and prospective, will languish, and our vast resources remain undeveloped. What we need in North Carolina, is more skill, capital and enterprise; but in our present condition, very few capitalists from abroad can be induced to invest in any enterprise among us.

FAYETTEVILLE.—Chas. T. Haigh, Esq. one of the oldest and well-known citizens of Fayetteville, died on the 8th inst., aged nearly 75 years.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal convened in Raleigh, on Monday last, all the judges present.

Heavy sleet here Tuesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, after considerable delay, has at length been organized on the Republican basis, the bolters having receded.

New Advertisements.

Job Worth, U. S. C.—Sale of property for taxes.

T. Chitty, Dep. Marshal.—whisky sale.

LATEST NEWS.

STATE CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Mr. Kinney, delegate from the County of Davidson.

At this point, Mr. Hodnett, of Caswell, said that he understood that the *caucus*, last night, had pitched upon Mr. K., to call the Convention to order; and, while he had no objection to the gentleman's acting in that capacity, yet he denied the right and legality of such a proceeding. But if Mr. Kinney should be appointed, by a motion regularly put and carried, he would vote for him.

Whereupon Mr. Heaton, of Craven, arose and made the motion, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Kinney, Mr. King, of Lenoir, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*

On taking the Chair, he read a few sentences from a manuscript prepared for the occasion.

A prayer by the Rev. Mr. Welker, one of the delegates from Guilford, followed.

On motion, Mr. J. P. Andrews, of Wake, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The roll being called, 85 members responded to their names. (The number was subsequently understood to be 100.)

After some discussion, in regard to the manner of administering the oath and examining credentials, it was determined to call the roll and swear delegates in bodies of twelve.

Mr. Abbott, of New Hanover, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, then moved that the Convention do now adjourn until the above mentioned time, as there were many members absent.

At the request of the Chairman, he withdrew the motion; whereupon, the Secretary read the following dispatch from Gen. Canby to the Commanding officer at Raleigh:

"*General Orders No* 165 is amended as follows:

Jno. S. McCubbins, as delegate from Rowan and Davie, in place of I. M. Shaver; J. G. Marler, in place of E. Bartlett, delegate from Watauga. Inform all parties.

by orders of
E. R. S. CANBY."

Mr. Rodman of Beaufort, moved that the gentlemen, whose names were mentioned in the dispatch, be enrolled as members. Carried.

The motion to adjourn being renewed, it was adopted.—*Sentinel.*

Georgia.

An order dated the 10th appears from Gov. Jenkins, suspending the collection of all taxes up to the 1st of May next. The old law authorizes such suspension, and the Convention by a resolution adopted in December last, requested him to use his power. The effect will be to forbid the collection of taxes imposed by Convention to pay expenses.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—On the 13th, a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the propriety of relieving Virginia from her debt, incurred prior to and during the war, was laid over.

A resolution, declaring secession null and the citizens of the Southern States still citizens of the United States, was ordered to be printed.

OHIO.—In the House of the Ohio Legislature, on the 13th, Ohio's ratification of the Howard Amendment (Article 14) was withdrawn.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Meade's Order.

ATLANTA, Jan. 13.—The following is the order issued by Gen. Meade:

HD'QRS, 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 13, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 8.

I. Chas. J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer, of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to co-operate with, the Maj. Gen. Commanding the 3d Military District, are hereby removed from office.

II. By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 10th, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia, Brevet Brig. Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, Col. 33d Inf., to be Governor of the State of Georgia; and Brevet Capt. Chas F. Rockwell, ordnance corps U. S. A., to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

III. The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville, Ga., and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these Headquarters.

By order of GEN. MEADE.

The above order was read in the Georgia Constitutional Convention and received with applause.

One Californian raised twenty-five thousand pounds of raisins last year.

Gen. Canby reports to the War Department, the result of the election held in North Carolina upon the question of holding a Convention in the State, as follows:

North Carolina.—Number of votes cast for the Convention, 93,006; against the Convention, 32,061; persons registered but not voting, 48,554; informal votes, 63; total, 174,574. Number of votes cast on the question of Convention, 126,967; number required to hold the Convention, 87,278; excess over the number required, 38,679; the majority in favor of Convention is 60,045. After deducting the number registered but not voting, there is shown an absolute majority of 11,501 for the Convention.

A letter in the *Advertiser*, of yesterday, announces the destruction, by fire, of the splendid brick jail at Oxford, on Wednesday. The fire started on the inside.—There were two prisoners in the jail, Henderson Cooper, who was confined on a charge of rape, and another negro, who was in the same cell and charged with stealing. The cause of the fire is said to be unknown, and it is further stated that an impression prevails that the two prisoners were burned to death, which turns out to be true, the bones having been found.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the revenue. It is a voluminous document, covering ninety printed pages, and treats on the public debt, interest thereon, etc., etc., receipts and expenditures of the Government, internal revenue, and the tariff, relative to military expenditures of different nationalities, existing commercial depression, distilled spirits, recommending a reduction in the tax thereon to fifty cents per gallon as a maximum. It also treats on tobacco, and says that article, as a source of internal revenue, ranks next in importance to distilled spirits, and recommends the reduction of the tax from forty to twenty cents on chewing and from fifteen to ten cents per pound on smoking tobacco. The Commissioner recommends the exemption of all incomes below $1,500 or 2,000 from taxation, and devotes several pages to a discussion of reform in the revenue administration.—*Wash. Express, 7th.*

We understand from the Wytheville *Dispatch* that Mr. Palmer, of Saltville, is about to commence the manufacture of Cheese at that place, on a very extensive scale. He will start with 600 cows.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

The Indiana Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9—P. M.

The Democratic State Convention is organized. James E. McDonald is Chairman. Every county in the State is represented.

Hendricks has been nominated for Governor. The resolutions urge the abolition of National Banks, the repeal of the iniquitous tariff acts, oppose negro suffrage, endorse Johnson's reconstruction policy, compliment Hancock, and recommend Pendleton to the National Convention for President.

The Eighth of January Banquet—The President's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Last night's celebration of the battle of New Orleans was unprecedently brilliant. Boyer's speech was most masterly, though Stanberry's announcement that this was his first appearance in a Democratic meeting, and his first formal affiliation with that party, and his appropriate remarks, were received with rapturous applause.

The proceedings cover fifteen columns in the *Intelligencer*.

The Chairman said: "We are honored by the presence of one, whose devotion to principle, and whose courage in the most terrible of conflicts recorded in the Executive history of our country, justly entitle him to rank next to the old Hero himself. I propose the health of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

There was great cheering, the audience rising from their seats and manifesting great enthusiasm.

The President rose and was greeted with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. He said: "In response to the allusion just made, I have no remark to make, other than to repeat the sentiment, to which utterance was given this night one year ago. That is 'No State, of its own will, has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from, the Union; nor has the Congress of the United States, under the Constitution, the power to exclude or degrade any State, by reducing them to a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption and a dissolution of the Government. The other is consolidation and the exercise of despotic power. The advocates of either are alike the enemies of the Federal Union and of our Republican form of government.'" [Great applause.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Gen. Howard states that the Bureau disbursements from Jan. 1st, 1865, to Jan. 1st, 1868, were $5,959,000, and the funds on hand $5,736,000.

Judge Trigg, of the U. S. District Court for Tennessee, has pronounced the law enfranchising the blacks null and void.

The following is the text of the whisky bill passed by Congress:

From and after this date no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse, for purposes of transportation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been paid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

It is understood that in yesterday's Executive Session a motion by the Democrats to consider Stanton's case in open session was defeated; and that Mr. Doolittle asked that as Howard's report had been published the minority report might be published, which was refused.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The Convention of "Boys in Blue," at Philadelphia, have nominated Grant for the Presidency.

The Louisiana planters produced four barrels of molasses to an acre of cane last year.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9—P. M.

The Democratic Convention nominated Pendleton for President.

The resolutions condemn Congressional usurpation, oppose negro suffrage, urge the taxation of bonds and their payment in greenbacks, and the protection of foreign born citizens.

Presentation of a Gold Medal to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8, P. M.

A gold medal, valued at $400, was presented to the President, to-day, by a committee from Philadelphia. The medal is three inches in diameter. On one side is an excellent likeness of the President, with the date of his birth and inauguration as President. On the reverse is the following inscription: "With courage and fidelity he defended the Constitution; and by justice and magnanimity restored the alienated States."

The presentation address was by Col. Haguer. The President responded, returned his thanks to the club, and trusting that their confidence in him had not been misplaced. In conclusion, he pledged himself that his future course should be as the past, in his effort to maintain and uphold the Constitution; and assuring the Committee that the presentation was peculiarly gratifying to him at this time, and that he would cherish it until the last hour of his life.

The President then took each member of the Committee by the hand, and some time was passed in conversation, before they withdrew.

A committee of citizens of New York and Connecticut presented the President with a cane, made from the Charter oak.

Revenue to-day $345,000.

SPEECH OF GEN. BUTLER IN RICHMOND.—RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 13.—Gen. Butler addressed an immense crowd at the African Church this evening. He advocated equal rights for all and equal burdens for all.—He said the time for confiscation had passed. His audience did not wish it. [Cries of no, we don't.] He advised Southern men to divide their lands, for the man who tilled the soil would eventually own part of it. He did not believe that any war of races would ever occur. He advised a return of the States to the Union, and said that no better terms should be looked for.

ITEMS.

The large manufactories in Morrisania, N. Y., are discharging most of the men employed in them. At the Mott iron works in Mott Haven, where 185 men are usually kept at work, there are now but 25.

An English army officer writes from Abyssinia to his friends at home that campaigning in the dominions of Theodore is not pleasant. The thermometer gets up to 100 regularly; sleepers in the tents, roused by hissing noises, find snakes under their beds, and when the men put on their boots they find scorpions in occupation.

The number of negroes of all classes, male and female, in Louisiana, is stated to be 294,000, and the aged and helpless of both sexes, 196,000.

Good farms in North Germany rent for $100 per acre.

Some one in England has invented a process by which a photograph can be printed in oil upon canvas. The effect is exactly that of an oil painting.

The total membership of the Protestant churches of this country is six millions.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employs more than ten thousand men.

Fifty thousand laboring men and women in New York City are out of employment.

The rice crop like cotton is a failure in Florida. Bad weather and the birds spoiled it.

More wheat has been sown in Northern Arkansas than ever before, and it is said to look well.

Corn husks bring $70 per ton in St. Louis. They are manufactured into mattrasses on a large scale.

A man in Rockford, Ill., made over $2,000 during 1867, from the sale of crops raised on four acres of land.

Balm of Gilead buds, steeped in chamber-lye, make an excellent wash for horses afflicted with the scratches.

The cane crop of Eastern Florida is said to be excellent, and the syrup sells at from 50 to 70 cents a gallon.

Cattle are among the chief exports of Texas, yet the State imports extensively butter, cheese and even milk.

Judicious feeding, perfect cleanliness and occasional removal to new ground, will to a great extent, keep fowls healthy.

Thaddeus Stevens is engaged in the preparation of a speech in favor of the Alaska appropriation bill. He insists that his health is not as poor as either his friends or enemies think it is.

Government disbursements for December—civil lists, $4,750,000; interest on public debt $8,250,000; war $13,000,000; navy $3,500,000; interior $1,000,000. Total $30,000,000.

Charles Walcott Brooks has been appointed Japanese Consul at San Francisco, which is the first appointment of the kind.

Gov. Swann's message represents the assessed value of the property of Maryland as larger than before the war notwithstanding the emancipation losses.

On Christmas day the presiding alderman of Mobile liberated all the prisoners incarcerated there for minor offences.

The Abyssinian expedition remains at Lenape awaiting Gen. Napier. The troops are well, but the horses are dying.

At the Commissioner's sale, in Fairfield District, S. C., on Monday the following sales took place.

152 acres fair cotton land, sold for $52,—three years time.

250 acres of land, on which was a house that cost at least $1,000, was sold for $280, on three years' time.

600 acres—one of the best cotton plantations in Fairfield—sold for $2 per acre—one, two, and five years' time.

Mount Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Jan. 4.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which was described some few days since as becoming still more intensely grand, is just now quite alarming.

The whole of the volcano is in violent action, and flames issue not only from the old crater and many new openings to the air, but it continues to blaze after its ejection.

A slight subsidence of the volcanic motion has taken place, and on Monday, the 9th of December, the mountain remained almost quiescent, its sides being covered to a great extent with snow. A heavy colored smoke issued from what the *savans* term the "smoke holes," old and new.

Tuesday night, December 10th, the eruption was resumed with great force, and a mass of lava, resembling a solid rock, was shot from the crater to a great height, and, as seen from this city, rolled down the sides of the great cone after falling.

A loud roar, as if of artillery, was heard throughout the entire night.

The mountain was veiled in darkness long after the hour of daybreak next morning.

As the forenoon advanced a strong wind sprung up from the north and dispelled the gloom, and Vesuvius has been witnessed in its fiery daily grandeur since.

To-day a perfect river of fire is seen to flow from the mountain, running in a westerly direction.

The fiery flood is nearing the town of Cercala.

The upheavings of the volcano are attended with shocks resembling those of an earthquake, and loud detonations, as of a battery of heavy guns in full play, are heard.

A perfect panic prevails among the inhabitants of all the villages situated in the neighborhood of the foot of the mountain.

Hard Times.

The following items, collected from different sections of the country, show the depression that prevails in nearly every branch of business. It is difficult to see where we can look for an improvement. Indeed, it is probable that the condition of the country will be worse before it is better.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says there are twenty thousand starving negroes in that city.

The wages of the factory operatives of Milltown, North Stonington, Connecticut, were cut down twenty per cent. on the 1st inst.

Notice has been given the operatives of several of the Fall River cotton mills that there will be a reduction from 10 to 18 per cent. in their wages on and after January 1st.

The Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) *Commonwealth* says that the Chicago and Northwestern railroad have reduced the wages of all laborers in their employ from $1.75 to $1.25 per day. They have also reduced the number of their section hands one-half.

The New York *Times* learns through correspondents in various parts of the Southern States that very considerable numbers of people are moving away from there to the North, and still larger numbers are preparing to move away in the spring. The idea has taken firm possession of the Southern mind that their section is destined to ruin, poverty and negro supremacy in the future, and they complain that their hopes of better times have at last left them. It is the fear of the blacks, however, that most troubles them.

More than 250 families in Trenton, N. J., are supported by charity, now that the factories have stopped, and it is almost as bad in other manufacturing places.

In the Pittsburg nail mills the employees have accepted a reduction of 17½ per cent.

The employees on the Chicago and Great Eastern railroad have struck again for their back pay, and will allow only engines with a single mail car to be run.

The 1,400 operatives in Higgin's carpet factory, at New York, struck on Monday (30th) in consequence of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, recently stated to a gentleman in Washington, that a manufacturing company, in which they were both interested, was losing $1,000 per day. Other corporations are losing in the same ratio. This state of things manifestly cannot long continue.—These corporations must stop work. What then? One hundred thousand people will be thrown out of employment in Massachusetts alone, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 10,000 in Maine, and 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In all 160,000 persons, male and female, old and young.—*National Intelligencer.*

Board of Valuation.

The following important Circular has just been addressed, by the Public Treasurer, to the Chairmen of the several County Courts in the State:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1868.

SIR:—By the act to raise Revenue, ratified February 26, 1867, it is the duty of the County Courts, at the first term after the 1st day of January, to appoint Boards of valuation for the purpose of assessing the value of real estate in this State. The duties of the Court and of the Boards are particularly laid down in the act for collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th, 1866.

It must be remembered, however, that the taxes, payable in the Fall of 1868, will not be levied on the basis of the new valuation. By the act to raise Revenue it is provided that said new valuation shall be reported by the Clerks of the County Courts to the Public Treasurer, by him to be laid before the next General Assembly. For purposes of State and county levies the valuation of 1860, as modified in certain special cases of increase or decrease of values by reason of extraordinary causes, as provided in sections 28 and 29 of the act for collecting Revenue, will be retained until otherwise hereafter directed by law.

Very Respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE.
Public Treasurer.

The Government paid Pierpont $5,000 and Riddle $3,000 for prosecuting Surratt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution, requesting the President to intercede with Queen Victoria for Father McMahan's release. The report maintains the innocence of McMahan. The Committee referred a couple of other names with the resolution, as the cases were homogeneous.

The Senate Cotton Tax bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Missouri election case came up, occupying several hours when Van Horn was declared entitled to his seat.

SENATE.—The Finance Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of affixing a penalty when government officers disburse money without legal authority.

Mr. Conness said that the resolution aimed at those whom the Senate rejected as unfit for positions, but who were afterwards sent on special missions, to do nobody knew what, and paid from the public fund.

The resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to vacate the present illegal and unauthorized governments in the Southern States, and provide provisional governments until reconstructed, was laid over.

The President was called on for information whether the bill for abolishing white in the District laws and ordinances was considered as law by the Executive.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to appoint a new whisky meter.

It is confidently stated that five Judges of the Supreme Court will decide adversely to the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts in a case daily expected to come up.

They Ways and Means Committee will report adversely to the Senate Cotton Tax bill, and ask for a Committee of Conference.

Jan. 9.—Memorials were presented asking for relief for the Freedmen in the District, for female suffrage in the District, and one from 5,000 hand-loom operatives, asking for exemption from taxation.

Mr. Morton called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abrogating the existing Governments in the rebel States and providing proper Governments in lieu thereof.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend, so as to make the reporting of the bill discretionary with the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morton desired to test the sense of the Senate, directly, upon the question. It was high time that Congress had defined its position. To his mind, the state of affairs now existing in these rebel communities, had never been more alarming.—Congress had, on the 2nd of March, declared the existing governments in those States as illegal and not affording proper security for life and property; and at that time Congress had provided military supervision until such time as loyal governments could be established. To-day, the military authority, which they had set up, was obstructing the proper operation of the law, in some of those States, and upholding the existing illegal governments.

[Mr. M. here sent to the desk of the Secretary the Acts of March and July to be read, and also the order No. 1 of Gen. Hancock, in which the civil authority is declared supreme.]

It would be seen that Gen. Hancock, in this order, not only defied the power of Congress, but actually nullified and refused to execute its laws. As Gen. Hancock has confronted directly the Congress, it becomes a question as to which side will submit. He recognizes the authority of the civil tribunals, organized by the very State Governments which Congress has declared to be illegal.

There was danger that the work of reconstruction would fail by the very military power which they had raised up to forward it. At this crisis, it was incumbent on Congress to be true and consistent to itself and proceed to abrogate those Governments.

If the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen was adopted, it would mean nothing. He (M.) wanted a preremptory order to this Committee to bring in a bill immediately, and he desired this Senate to so order.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that he only thought it right that some confidence should be placed in the judgment of the Committee.

The further consideration postponed.

HOUSE.—The bill asking for the release of Father McMahan, and several other Fenians, passed.

Jan. 10.—SENATE.—The House bill suspending the contraction of the currency came up. An amendment that nothing in this or any existing act shall be construed to increase the United States currency, except $50,000,000 of revenue notes, was defeated.

HOUSE.—The bill creating a new commission of fine on whisky metres passed.

The Kentucky election case came up, and after three hours discussion, Judge Trimble was sworn in.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Jan. 11.—The House Committee on Reconstruction this afternoon agreed upon a bill, to be reported on Monday, declaring that there are no civil governments in the lately rebellious States, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal either by the Executive or Judicial authority of the United States. In order to the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws, the General of the army is authorized to remove all officers now employed, and appoint others, for the performance of all acts required by those statutes, to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily organize civil governments, Republican in form, and be restored to their political power in the Union;

So much of the reconstruction acts, as authorizes the President to detail the Military Commanders or remove others, is repealed.

The bill declares it unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to resist by force of arms the military of those provisional Governments, or to obstruct the authority of the United States.

The bill further declares that the interference by any person, with intent to pre-

vent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and that the party guilty thereof, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

The bill repeals all parts of the reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions.

Stevens voted against the bill in Committee—asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

This Evening's *Express* has the following:

"The House Judiciary Committee will, on Monday report the Senate bill defining a quorum of the Supreme Court, with an amendment, providing that it shall be necessary that two-thirds of the Court shall agree, before any law of Congress shall be declared unconstitutional."

SENATE.—Mrs. Jessie Fremont petitions for the restoration of her property in San Francisco, taken by the military authorities.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from negroes of Georgia, setting forth their miserable condition and asking for relief.

Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution, declaring the adoption of the fourteenth article of the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House devoted its time entirely to speeches.

Jan. 13.—SENATE.—Bill authorizing the sale of Harper's Ferry was introduced, also one reducing the Federal army. The Judiciary Committee was required to report a bill regulating impeachment trials. Information was asked of the President regarding Burlingame's Chinese mission. The Secretary of the Treasury was also asked whether there were not surplus funds on hand, which could be put into the Treasury advantageously. A bill amending the Constitution to provide tribunals to adjudicate differences between the government and the States was taken up but the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the regular Monday's call, bills were introduced establishing a Bureau for the relief of freedmen: defining belligerent rights; and requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional.

The rules were suspended for introducing of supplementary reconstruction bill passed by the Senate.

It will be discussed to-morrow and next day. The minority are pledged to make no dilatory movements. A bill was passed making five judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and requiring two-thirds of full bench to make valid any action infringing directly or indirectly the laws of Congress. Should District Courts' decision affect the Constitutionality of such laws, the decision must be certified by two-thirds of Supreme Court. Vote stood 116 to 39.

The above action renders the passage of the supplementary bill almost certain.

The *Evening Express* says that it has reason to believe that Gen. Grant will sustain Gen. Mead in his action in relation to rebel officials in Georgia.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Garfield to-day moved to suspend the rules and reduce the military establishment by the discharge of one Major General—Hancock. Finally the motion was withdrawn with notice that it would be renewed next Monday.

After Executive session the Senate today passed the reported resolution, declaring the reasons for Secretary Stanton's removal insufficient, and that they do not therefore concur in the act. The vote stood 35 to 6. The Senate then ordered a certified copy to be sent to the President, Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton.

Senator Thayer will introduce a bill tomorrow to reduce the number of Major Generals to four. This will pass both Gen. Hancock and Rosseau out of commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—Bills introduced to reduce number of Major Generals in the army, also to remove political disabilities from Patton, also bill restoring lands confiscated by rebellious States. Senator Davis' proposition to establish a tribunal to determine Constitutional questions was discussed, when the anti-contraction question was resumed. Adjourned.

The Case of Stanton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, M.—Certified copies of the Senate's action regarding Stanton's suspension were furnished the President, Grant and Stanton, last night. The two latter had a conference late last night, and met again this morning at the War Office. Grant left the office afterwards and Stanton remained. He received calls from various officers of the Department, but up to this hour, (noon,) had not formally commenced business.

Up to noon, the President had taken no action in the premises.

Destruction of the Military Asylum Near Augusta, Me.—The Soldiers get Drunk.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 6.

The destruction of the main building of the United States Military Asylum by fire last night is complete. The total loss will reach, it is estimated, about $150,000. The officers lost all of their clothing. It contained 270 patients, thirty-one of whom were in the hospital department. The patients had all retired when the fire was discovered, but every effort was made by Dr. Breed, surgeon of the asylum, and his assistants, to arouse them, and get those who were sick to a place of security. Unfortunately, a barrel of whiskey, that was rolled out and ordered to be destroyed, was taken in charge by some of the soldiers, the head knocked out, and nearly every soldier who could hobble about was in a state of intoxication in a very short time. Fights took place between one-armed and one-legged men. The scene in the laundry building was one fearful to witness. Men fought each other with the fury of demons. They were so crazed by the liquor they had drank that they obeyed nothing. Men lay dead-drunk in the snow, and could not be aroused. One of these intoxicated beings, while being conveyed to this city, died from the effects of the cold—absolutely frozen to death.

Book on Hop Culture,

and a treatise on Domestic Poultry.....40 c.

For Sale at BLUM'S.

DIED:

On the 12th instant, Mrs. GRATITUDE LAZOWS SMITH, relict of the late Rev. John R. Smith, aged 74 years and 20 days.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 17, 1868.

Bacon, 16 cts. cash, 18 cents trade.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 50 by the bale of fifty bunches; $1 50 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 13 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 16 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 10 @ 12½ cents.
CORN, $1 00
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16¾ a 18¾; clarif'd 20 cents per lb.
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs

NOTICE.

ON the 1st Monday in February next, at Chaffin's Hotel, in Salem, N. C., I will sell for *cash*, one PIANO, one WARDROBE, a very large lot of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and a lot of HAY, seized as the property of N. S. A. Chaffin, at the suit of United States, for taxes.

JNO. CRANE, Col.,
Jan. 17. 21-td By JOB WORTH, D. C.

More Whisky for Sale.

PURSUANT to several *venditioni exponas*, issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, Fall Term, 1867, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the storehouse of John I. Nissen, in Salem, N. C., on Saturday, February 8th, 1868, some twenty-five barrels of Whisky.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

D. R. GOODLOE, U. S. M.
by T. CHITTY, Dep.
January 17, 1868. 21-td

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D., 1867.

L. C. Luper, adm'r of James Luper, dec'd *vs* James Luper and others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Luper, Mary Hauser, Martha Doss, William Doss, Franklin Engle and wife Martha, defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of the Petition in this case, and commanding them to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro-confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set for hearing and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1867.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.
Jan 3, 1868. 19-6t-fee $8

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY,

In Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

James Mankins and his wife Elizabeth, against Thos. Paul and wife, and others. } Petition for Partition.

IN this case it appearing, upon affidavits, that Thomas Paul and wife Sabrina, Levi Shinn and wife Elenor, James C. Snow and wife Polly, and Joel Woodruff and wife Lydia, reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court: It is therefore adjudged that publication, for six successive weeks, be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday after the last Monday in February next, then and there to answer said petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Job Worth, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, Dec. 13, 1867.

JOB WORTH, C. M. E.
Dec. 20, 1867. 18-6w-fee $8

A NEW STOCK OF School Books!

JUST RECEIVED

AT BLUM'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous, Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader.
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

ENVELOPES!

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

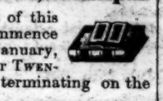
Pass and Memorandum Books.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.
N. C. Form Books.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

Prof. A. B. Gorrell, A. M., Principal.

THE exercises of this school will commence on the 13th of January, and continue for TWENTY-ONE WEEKS, terminating on the 5th of June, 1868.



Terms:

Tuition in the Primary Department.....$10 00
" " " Advanced English..... 14 00
" " " Ancient Languages..... 18 00
Contingent Fee..... 1 00

No deductions will be made after the Scholar enters, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be procured in the most respectable families of the town for Ten or Twelve Dollars per month (exclusive of lights) payable half in provisions.

Boys received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

There will be a Public Examination at the close of each Session, at which every scholar must be present.

No pains spared on the part of the Principal to make this a first class Institution.

Jan. 3, 1868. 19-tf

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Cape Fear District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of A. W. and T. D. COOPER, Bankrupts,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, John Blackburn, of Winston, Forsyth county, in said District, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of A. W. and T. D. Cooper, of Clemmonsville, in the county of Davidson, in said District, and who were, to-wit: On the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of themselves by the District Court of said District. Dated at Winston the 22d day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Jan. 3, 1868. 19-4t Assignee.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, A. D. 1867.

John Spaugh *vs.* Andrew F. Teague. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Andrew F. Teague, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the defendant of the filing of the Attachment in this case, and commanding him to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the court-house at Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to replevy and show cause, if any he has, why order of sale shall not be granted; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1867. N. S. COOK, *C. C. C.*
Jan. 3, 1868. 19-6t-fee $8

VALENTINES.

AT THE BOOK STORE.

CHOICE

FIRESIDE BOOKS!

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home,
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,
Hillside Library,
Rosebud Stories,
Arabian Nights,
Aesop's Fables,
Nutshell of Knowledge,
Paul and Virginia,
Hans Anderson's Stories,
Old and New Testament Naratives.
Rollo Books,
Sunnybank Stories.
Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Gulliver's Travels.
Story Book of Wond's
Robinson Crusoe,
Young Marooners,
Rollo Story Books,
CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place. A variety of BEAUTIFUL PICTURE CARDS, illustrating Natural History, Scriptural Scenes, Pilgrim's Progress, Central Park, &c., &c.

St. Elmo, Inez, by Miss Evans.
Four Oaks, by Kamba Thorpe.
Muehlbach's Historical Novels.
Schoenberg Cotta Series.
Sunnybank.
Surry of Eagle's Nest.
Horse Shoe Robinson, &c.

American Tales, bound in paper, 15 cents.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

BASKETS!

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LARGE LOT of French and German Baskets, suitable for Birthday and Holiday presents. The lot embraces all sizes and qualities from small toy to large reticule and traveling baskets. Don't forget to call at BLUM'S BOOK STORE and examine the Books and Fancy articles.

HEGE BROS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

—o—

We have now in Store a good stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which is larger and more complete than heretofore, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND STEEL, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

LARGE ROPES FOR MILLS, as well as small YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, GLASS, YARNS and SHEETINGS.

Dried Fruit, Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Furs and Country Produce generally taken in exchange for Goods.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers, for the liberal trade given us and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salem and Bethania, N. C.
HEGE BROS.
Nov. 15, 1867. 13-1 month, pd.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.**, where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pictures for the People.

THIS collection embraces a variety of finely colored pictures, such as Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Hunting Scenes, &c.

For sale at BLUM'S.

ALL READY FOR THE FALL TRADE AT THE MAMMOTH STORE!

Tremendous Stock of NEW GOODS that have to be sold at "Short Profits."

My extensive Salesroom is again filled with a

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

of all Grades and Descriptions.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the kinds of goods, or the extent of the stock. I am trying to have everything in my house that may be called for, so that when your neighbor asks you where you can find an article, you can answer,

"GO TO VOGLER'S LARGE STORE AND YOU WILL FIND IT."

And I shall trade in all and every kind of barter, so that if any one asks where to go with their produce to obtain the best price, the answer will also be

"GO TO VOGLER'S STORE! HE ALWAYS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE."

All persons are invited to call, and no matter how small a purchase they may want to make, we will show them every attention, for we are *"after the Pennies as well as the Dollars."*

The Place for Country Merchants.

Having since opening my large House sold a good deal at wholesale, I have now prepared myself to sell to Country Merchants. *Buying largely I buy cheap*, and *shipping produce largely*, I can offer them goods at fair prices, and pay them liberal prices for their barter. A number of merchants deal thus with me, and find it mutually agreeable and profitable.

I have on hand a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Prints, Shawls,
Alpachas, Flannels,
Blankets, Jeans,
Domestics, De Laines,
Cloths & Cassimeres, Merinos,
Balmoral Skirts, Kerseys, &c.

A good assortment of Hats, from the cheapest Boys' and Mens' Wool Hats to the finest Fur. A large lot of Boots and Shoes, by the single pair, dozen or case.

Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Oils, Nails, Salt, &c., &c.

Cotton Yarns and Sheeting by the bale at Factory prices.

A Fine Lot of STOVES.

If you want a first rate COOK STOVE, and at a low price, look at mine; also an assortment of Nine Plate Stoves at reduced prices.

A variety of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Power, Wheat Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, &c. Best Anchor Bolting Cloths of all numbers for Millers. Fresh Clover and other Seeds, &c., &c.

I expect to deal largely in heavy produce, such as

IRON, SALT, MOLASSES, YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

BARTER.

I will be in the market and pay the highest prices for all kinds of FUR-RABBIT, OPOSSUM, RACCOON MINK CAT, FOX, and OTTER SKINS.

DRIED FRUIT.

I have more orders for Dried Fruit of all kinds than I can fill, and consequently I will pay the very highest price for all kinds of fruit—Cash or Trade. If you have any to sell, be sure you don't dispose of them before trying me.

Every Variety of GRAIN, and BACON, BUTTER, FLAXSEED, FLOUR, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, LUMBER, EGGS, &c., &c.

☞ Country Merchants needing Goods can buy at advantageous prices, save a lot of travelling expenses, and pay produce at fair exchange.

☞ There's a great rush of folks to the MAMMOTH STORE, but there's room for more. Goods are selling fast, but plenty more on hand, and constantly arriving.

Very thankful for the unprecedented trade given me thus far, I ask a continuance of liberal patronage, promising to do well for my customers, and do all I can for the advancement and welfare of our section of country.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
Oct. 25th, 1867.

NEW GOODS!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

ORDERS promptly attended to and GOODS selected with especial care.

OUR TERMS are strictly CASH OR *BARTER.*

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Well Selected and Magnificent

At F. Fries' Old & Well-known Stand.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

CROCKERYWARE

Leather, Iron, Salt,

STOVES, &c.

ALSO

FRIES'

Celebrated Woolen Goods and Yarns,

AND AGENTS

For sale of Cedar Falls Sheeting.

and WILSON & Co's splendid

Ready Made Clothing.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have just opened a large and attractive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Bought exclusively for Cash by one of the oldest and best merchants in North Carolina. We expect to sell these Goods at as low figures as any other Mercantile Establishment can afford similar wares to their customers; in fact, we do not intend to be undersold; and as all our Goods have been purchased entirely for **CASH**, and will hereafter be purchased in the same way, we think we can offer greater bargains to our customers than other merchants who buy the whole or even a part of their Stock on credit.

Having selected honest, attentive and polite Clerks, we hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon us. Although engaged in a new business, yet both of us are well known to the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, and we flatter ourselves that our dealings with the public heretofore, entitle us to its confidence, and we shall endeavor by strict attention to business, fair and liberal dealing to merit a continuance of that confidence, and to win that encouragement and good will which has been so cheerfully extended us in other pursuits.

☞ *Give us a Call before purchasing elsewhere.*

OUR ONLY TERMS ARE

CASH OR BARTER;

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem N. C., Oct. 25th, 1867.

P. S.—We have a convenient Wagon Yard attached to our Store, for the accommodation of our customers, where Horses and Vehicles can be left in perfect safety. P. & Co.

☞ "Competition is the life of trade, therefore encourage the New Store. ☜

AGRICULTURAL.

SUGGESTIONS FOR JANUARY.

In ordinary years January is the coldest month of the year. The ground is locked up by the frost, the stock are all housed, or ought to be, and field operations are entirely suspended. In the woods the woodman's axe may still be ringing in the cold, clear atmosphere, and under cover many things may be done towards expediting the work of the spring. All these little matters of preparation for the season of planting should now claim the consideration of those who desire to be beforehand with their work. The work for the year just entered upon may now be carefully thought over and systematically arranged. The farm stock must now receive that generous attention which is never more requisite than at this season, and finally, in stormy days and in long winter evenings when all the household are snugly and comfortably ensconced within doors, good books, periodicals and newspapers will be found a valuable resource, not simply as a means of pastime, but also as furnishing useful hints for future guidance. It is, of course, difficult at this season to lay down any rules which shall govern the work for the month, inasmuch as the nature of the weather will exercise a more or less controlling influence on what is to be done. The following suggestions, nevertheless, may not be found wholly out of place:

FIREWOOD.—Everybody who can do so should lay in an ample supply of firewood, for the use of the family, after being duly seasoned. In districts where coal is not within reach of reasonable transportation, wood for fuel will of course be the chief dependance of the family. How much well seasoned wood adds to the comfort of that family, those who have lived in the country and from neglect or short supply have had to resort to green wood, well know. In the bracing weather of January, fresh wood may be cut to advantage for future use, and such cord-wood of the previous season as is still out may be hauled home and stored away.

WET MEADOWS.—There are sometimes opportunities offered during this month to ditch wet meadows. If the ground is not frozen too deeply, the surface-soil with its network of roots may be cut through with an axe and removed, and at least a portion of the ditching so far advanced as to facilitate the completion of the work in early spring.

WINTER PLOUGHING.—Occasionally, even in January, there is a spell of open weather during which some winter ploughing may be done. But the occasions are very rare. If, however, such an opportunity should, by any chance occur, clay lands will be greatly benefitted by the operation, provided the soil is not too wet. In light lands it is not advisable to plough during the winter, as the object is simply to expose stiff soils to the ameliorating influences of frost.

WATER FURROWS.—Examine the water furrows in the grain fields, and if they are choked by the crumbling in of soil or from other causes, open them so as to enable them to carry off any superabundance of water.

TOBACCO BEDS.—Have cut early, the brush and wood for burning tobacco beds, and take the first opportunity of the ground being in condition for working, to prepare for seeding. It sometimes happens that this occurs in this latitude in the month of January, and not again perhaps till very late in the season.

MANURE.—Gather materials for manure from every source. Look especially to the accumulation of the hog pens. See that the spouting takes off well from the manure heap the water that would wash away its strength. In the management of manures, care should be taken to prevent too great a heat by composting and forking over. Loam and muck if mixed freely under the stables will preserve the heap, prevent fire-fanging, and thus prove very useful. It is a good plan to lay in a store of these substances to be mixed occasionally with the manure heap through the winter.

COMPOST.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following sensible advice: "A majority of farmers do not attach importance enough to the subject of saving and making manure and compost. To them manure and labor are what capital and credit are to the merchant. They think they can afford to pay five or six dollars per cord for manure, and it does seem a high price; but one thing they can do, they can take better care of what they have, and prevent the waste of what is the most valuable part. Many hog pens are built on sloping ground, the manure sinking away to some drain and lost. Now with proper care the manure of every hog raised and fattened is worth twenty dollars to put in corn hills. It is better not to let hogs wallow in the manure as most farmers do, with the view that hogs will work fine the course trash generally thrown in the pen. Make a tight board floor to the pen to prevent the leakage of the urine and manure, then throw in the absorbents, such as weeds, straw, shavings, sawdust, leaves, chip dirt, briers, and in fact almost fine hickory brush; clean the sty out once a week, and throw the manure into a square pile, exposed to all the rain that falls, and in a dry time keep the manure moist by the addition of water, or cover with damp earth to prevent the "blue blazes." By this arrangement with ten hogs and plenty of material, a farmer will make near two hundred dollars' worth of manure ready for the land in good condition, and have better hogs than if he allowed them to wallow at pleasure in the mass.

LIME AND ASHES.—Spread these on the surface at any time that it may be convenient to do so.

There is now unbroken railroad communication from New York to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of nearly two thousand miles.

The Wilmington Journal says that the peanut crop in that section is estimated to be 100,000 bushels the present year.

Official reports declare that 6,973 infants have been murdered, directly or by abandonment, in Great Britain, within a single year.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.—The Kentucky Senate has adopted, by a vote of twenty-five to six, a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of five from the Senate and five from the House, with instructions to report as early as possible the assessed value of slaves taken from the citizens of Kentucky by Federal Executive proclamation, by acts of Congress, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the 13th article; and that said committee report what steps are necessary and proper to enable the citizens of the State to obtain compensation from the Federal Government for such slaves so taken.

We suppose that the talk of reviving the Constitution has recalled to the Kentuckians the recollection of a provision of that document which inhibits the taking of private property except on just compensation.

A more commendable feat than Weston's is now being performed by three boys, who are drawing their father and mother and one brother to Montreal, the two latter being cripples. Their vehicle consisted of a rude wagon, in which were a few old clothes and some dishes, and in which the father and mother were drawn by the four boys. They stated that they left Detroit eight weeks ago, and have travelled the whole distance in this troublesome manner with the exception of fifteen miles this side of Red Creek, Wayne County, where a kind-hearted farmer carried them in his wagon. The object of their journey was to reach their friends in Montreal, who, they say, are abundantly able to take care of them. The distance travelled is over four hundred miles. The family lately passed through Ogdensburg N. Y.

THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the statistics of taxation, there are annually consumed in the United States about 1,000,000 of cigars, 25,000,000 pounds of chewing tobacco, and 14,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco. During the last five years, $7,500,000 in taxes were paid on 70,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco of domestic manufacture. Of the various forms of chewing tobacco, 15,250,000 pounds were returned in the fiscal year 1863; over 39,000,000 pounds in 1864; 22,500,000 pounds in 1865; and a little more than 25,000,000 pounds in 1867. Upon this entire quantity, the Government reaped a tax of some $40,000,000 not so much by $5,250,000 as France estimated for, on the sale of tobacco, in the budget for one year, 1865.

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,

AND

a lot of ***Childrens' Chairs,*** cheap for cash. All kinds ***Cabinet Furniture & Coffins*** made to order at his Furniture Establishment, on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. MICKEY's Store.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16-tf

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

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Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

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BLUM'S ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America: devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashion), Instructions on Health, Music, Amusements, etc., by the best authors, and profusely illustrated with costly Engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.

No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies, 30 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5.50; three copies, $7.50; five copies, $12, and splended premiums for clubs at $3 each, with the first premiums to each subscriber. ☞ A new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for 20 subscribers at $3 each. Address

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, New York.

Demorest's Monthly and Young America together, $4, with the premiums for each.

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Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va.

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Formerly of N. C.

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LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

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LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices

A handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected by himself with great care, and with a view to suit all classes.

If you want to supply yourselves with cheap and good material for the winter, by all means call at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

Where you will be waited on as cleverly as at any other place, and where Goods can be sold cheaper than any where else.

Be sure to call and we will show you our

FRESH ARRIVALS

You shall see what nice Calicoes we have; You will be pleased with our Delaines. Our Opera Flannels and Cloakings; our Shawls and Nubias, our Balmorals, Ladies' Vests, Muslins, Drills, Ticks, &c. &c., Are all calculated to attract.

You will look at our Photograph Albums—you'll buy some of these, because they are so pretty and socheap; and our

DRESS GOODS

Will charm the money out of your purses, you will go home highly gratified, and we shall be very happy to have profited by your visit.

Without enumerating items more particularly, we would only add that in the departments of

Hardware, Groceries, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Will be found sufficient variety.

Hats for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all.

In short, we expect to furnish everything that is usually called for in this market

---

The undersigned, having undertaken to conduct the business for Mr. Fulkerson, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of his friends and acquaintances; and by close attention to customers, and by selling goods at short profits, hope to receive still more encouragement from the public.

We would in particular ask our friends in the country to remember that at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store

they may be sure to find something pretty and good and cheap; and that there they can trade off their Eggs and Butter, their Corn, and Rye, and Oats, and Wheat, and Fruit, and Feathers, and whatever else they may have to dispose of.

Be timely wise and give us a call.

J. A. LINEBACK,
J. T. LINEBACK.

Nov. 2, 1867.

WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs.; Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 48 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

United States Bushel and Gallon.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches. The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns.

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	825
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.

July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

1868.

Scientific American.

THE

BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Published for nearly

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

THIS **Splendid Newspaper**, greatly enlarged and improved, one of the most reliable, useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is **beautifully printed and elegantly illustrated** with several **Original Engravings**, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Photography, Manufactures, Engineering and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, people in every profession of life, will find the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the value of which is beyond pecuniary estimate. All patents granted, with the claims, published weekly.

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The yearly numbers of the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** make a splendid volume of nearly one thousand quarto pages, equivalent to nearly **four thousand ordinary book pages.** A new volume commences January 1, 1868. Published weekly. **Terms:** One Year, **$3**; Half-Year, **$1.50**; Clubs of Ten Copies for one Year, **$25**; Specimen Copies sent gratis.

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FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

AT BLUM'S.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16-6m

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE.

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

September, 13, 1867. 4-tf.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a Journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Travellers.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly, from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expressions of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up clubs will be supplied with a show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms:

Harper's Weekly, one year - - - $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XI ready, January 1st, 1868.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

THE Publisher will commence, on November 1st, the issue of HARPER'S BAZAR, a Weekly Illustrated Family Journal, devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have been made at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous *Bazar* of Berlin, which supplies the fashions to the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of Harper's Bazar will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's bonnets, cloaks, dresses, under-clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the necessary descriptions and directions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of the size of Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Bazar will contain 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1868.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Nov. 9, 1867.

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SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM.

Devoted to the Dissemination of the LATEST NEWS, SUCH AS

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MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

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Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

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Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
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We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of business.

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BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

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A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

WANTED

TO buy staves for a lot of good Pine Shingles.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1867. 14-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867.